

## IDEAS.

The more a man is wrapped up in himself the colder he is.

It is quite possible for a young man to be handicapped by too many ancestors.

The man who has little information usually is not lacking in self-assertion.

Between the deserving poor and the undeserving poor there is a vast difference.

Attached to every success there is a certain degree of what the world designates as bluff.

## IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The Georgia Legislature adjourned after the Senate voted down the bill forbidding child labor in factories. Are Senates all alike, or is the curse of slavery still hanging over the South that leads men to vote to put little children into practical bondage?

Supt. of Compulsory Education Bodine, of Chicago, created something of a sensation at the convention of factory inspectors at Detroit by declaring that the competition of women, children, and machine labor is driving men out of the cities to fields of heavy manual labor, and that women will soon be the rulers of industry.

A declaration of war on the "stand-patters" in Congress and elsewhere was demanded by Gov. A. B. Cummins, of Iowa, last Thursday in the reciprocity convention at Chicago. The convention adopted a number of resolutions ending with a recommendation that a permanent Reciprocal Tariff League be formed with power to prosecute the work for which the convention was called. The favorite idea seems to have been that of a maximum and minimum tariff instead of the present iron clad arrangement.

One of our metropolitan dailies recently called attention to the fact that a Breathitt County man had been arrested for spitting on the sidewalk, and went on to say, "Things may come to such a pass that a mountaineer cannot even shoot an objectionable neighbor without being fined." If there were not so much shooting among those who pose as leaders in civilization and culture in the state there might be, and probably would be, fewer shootings in the neglected parts of the state. What is "chivalry" in one portion of the state can hardly be condemned as "barbarism" in another.

There is trouble in the Trans-mississippi Congress at Portland, Or., over Chinese exclusion. The Oregon and Washington delegates oppose any relaxation in the severity of the exclusion laws. And in the meantime the boycott against American imports goes merrily on in China. There may be other "stand-patters" than those in this country.

It is definitely announced that there will be no extra session of Congress this year. It is likely that the President realizes that with the present composition of the Senate his schemes for railroad and other corporation legislation will come to naught. But the gentlemen who occupy the "seats of the mighty" in Washington ought to remember Lincoln's quaint statement that "You can fool some of the people all the time and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

## FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Japan has a national debt of more than \$900,000,000 and the Russian national debt is close to the four-billion mark. This fact might have something to do with the outcome of the peace conference. Neither a man heavily in debt nor a nation in the same condition is absolutely master of any serious situation.

Professor Milyoukof, until last March a professor in the University of Chicago, has been arrested in St. Petersburg on the charge of conspiring against the Russian government. His specific offence is writing an article criticising the proclamation of the Czar in regard to the new legislative assembly project.

As THE CITIZEN goes to press there seems little likelihood of a successful termination of the Peace Commission at Portsmouth. France is aiding the efforts of President Roosevelt, but Great Britain refuses to interfere, declaring that the conditions of Japan are reasonable and righteous. It is said however that the Czar has receded from his position of absolute refusal to consider the subject of indemnity, and has asked for new proposals from Japan.

Only two of the St. Petersburg newspapers, it is said, speak of the new Russian assembly project with any enthusiasm. Others, while half-heartedly admitting that it makes for improvement, freely criticise the limitations of the powers of the assembly, and ask for an extension of the freedom of the press, freedom of meeting, and political amnesty.

## KINDLING THE EMBERS.



## AN ADJOURNMENT.

Peace Commissioners Met Tuesday and Postponed the Conference Until Wednesday.

## PROTOCOLS WERE NOT READY.

Stenographer Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., From Oyster Bay With a Communication From the President.

A Long Cable Message From St. Petersburg, Which is Believed To Be the Russian Reply, Arrived Tuesday Night.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 23.—A press correspondent is now in a position to reveal substantially the suggestion of President Roosevelt for breaking the existing deadlock in the peace negotiations and resuming the conference from failure. His solution would ingeniously permit the satisfaction of the Japanese demands for reimbursement for the cost of the war and at the same time enable Russia to face the world with the declaration that she had not ceded a foot of territory or paid a kopeck of war tribute to the victor. Tersely stated, it consists in an agreement by Russia to repurchase possession of either all or half of the island of Sakhalin now in the military occupation of the Japanese for a sum the amount of which, if the two countries can not agree, shall be decided by some method of arbitration hereafter to be determined. The purchase money together with the sum Japan would obtain from the cession of the Chinese eastern railroad and the maintenance of the Russian prisoners in Japan, would, it is estimated, about equal the amount claimed by Japan as her bill for the cost of the war. Possibly, therefore, the solution offered by the president involves recession by Japan upon article 5, (the cession of Sakhalin) and recession by Russia upon article 9 (indemnity.)

## All Depends Upon Russia.

It seems practically certain that this can not be confirmed positively, that the president Tuesday was able to give Mr. Witte substantial assurance that Japan would be willing to accept such a compromise. This is apparently supported by the authoritative Japanese statement made Tuesday night in the reply to a question as to whether Japan had not decided to make substantial concessions "It all depends upon Russia."

It was the president's message to Mr. Witte which caused the sensation of the day. Early in the morning had come the official announcement that the meeting of the conference which was to have been held Tuesday had been postponed until Wednesday at 9:30 o'clock. The public reason assigned was that the protocols for submission at the sitting had not been completed. But a few hours later the true reason leaked out. J. L. McGrew, one of the stenographers attached to the executive office at Oyster Bay had arrived with a communication from the president for the Russian plenipotentiaries.

## Secrecy Maintained.

Mr. Witte and Baron De Rosen had left the hospital ostensibly for a ride in an auto car for York Beach, but instead had quietly slipped over to the conference building at the navy yard to receive the message from Assistant Secretary Peirce. The most elaborate precautions had been taken to insure secrecy, but it leaked out through a "tip" from New York.

From 10:30 until 1:10 Mr. Witte and Baron De Rosen remained at the con-

ference building with Mr. Peirce. All those present decline to make any statements regarding what transpired at the navy yard, even refusing to admit that any importance attached to the matter. Mr. Witte would only admit that he had gone to the building to "send a message," and Baron De Rosen and Mr. Peirce absolutely refused to make any statements. Mr. McGrew took the 3:25 train for Boston.

A long cable message from St. Petersburg, which is believed to be the Russian reply, arrived about 10 o'clock Tuesday night and Mr. Witte's secretaries, Mr. Nabukoff and Mr. Plancon, immediately began deciphering it.

## CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

The Douma Project Discussed at a Public Meeting in Moscow.

Moscow, Aug. 23.—At a public meeting in the town hall the emperor's manifesto on the douma project was discussed. One speaker denounced the manifesto and the project in violent terms. Another urged armed rebellion. Later the municipal officials entered the hall and the mayor, Prince Galatzin, made a speech, after which a resolution was adopted which declared that the meeting attached great value to the constitution of the douma as the first step toward participation of the public in the work of legislation, but that it fully realized that a national government was possible only on the condition that the Russian people be given immediately all civil rights, freedom of the press, freedom of speech and meeting and inviolability of person and urged that changes be made based on the principle of universal suffrage, in order to restore the complete calm of the country. The action of the meeting was greeted with applause. There was few dissenters.

## CONGER RESIGNS.

Ambassador To Mexico Retires From the Diplomatic Service.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, has resigned his post as American ambassador to Mexico to take effect October 18 next, and President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation.

It has not been determined definitely yet who will succeed Mr. Conger as ambassador to Mexico, but, as heretofore stated, it probably will be David E. Thompson, of Nebraska, now American ambassador to Brazil. It is known that Ambassador Thompson desires the Mexican post.

In connection with the appointment, the name of Francis B. Loomis, assistant secretary of state, had been mentioned, but it can be said pretty definitely that Mr. Loomis will not be appointed. His resignation as assistant secretary of state may be expected at any time. It is certain that he is to retire from the state department, but whether he will receive an appointment in the diplomatic service, as has been suggested, is thought to be somewhat problematical.

## BY ROBBERS.

A New York City Woman Shot and Killed in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Mrs. S. E. Mize, of New York city, was shot and killed by a robber. Accompanied by Mrs. E. F. Wilson, also of New York, Mrs. Mize left the Del Prado hotel, where they were staying, about 10 o'clock for a short walk. At 58th street and Washington avenue, a short distance from the hotel, they were stopped by two men who demanded their valuables. Mrs. Mize started to run, when one of the men shot her in the head. Mrs. Mize died in a few minutes after being taken to the hospital.

## HOLDING ITS OWN.

There Was Little Change From the Yellow Fever Record For Several Days Past.

## THE AUTHORITIES ENCOURAGED.

Son of a Millionaire Banker in a Cell For a Brief Time For Failing to Screen His Cisterns.

Among the Telegrams Received By the Mayor Was One From the Democratic Campaign Manager, Thomas Taggart.

New Orleans, Aug. 23.—Report to 6 p. m. Tuesday: New cases, 57; total to date, 1,503; deaths, 9; total, 214; new foci, 21; total, 342; remaining under treatment, 319.

New Orleans, Aug. 23.—The fact that there was little change Tuesday from the record for several days past was accepted by the federal authorities as confirming their expressions of the encouraging nature of the yellow fever situation. In every visitation that New Orleans has had August and September have been the months of most frightful mortality, August producing a death list of 5,133 in 1853 and September a death list of 1,806 in 1878. The fever fighters therefore contend that if the disease is held in check at the very period when it ought to be on an ascending scale of violence and while both the cases and deaths should be leaping to alarming figures, there is no reason why they should reserve opinions that the worst is over. Nevertheless, the word has gone down the line from headquarters that there must be no cessation of the measures that have been recommended as necessary to continue control of the situation. Relaxation now would only give the fever the opportunity to gain a fresh hold upon the community and with three months intervening before frost it is felt that any want of vigilance may undo all the good that has already been done.

With this idea in mind all the forces engaged in the work of education are redoubling their efforts and nightly meetings in the churches and public halls are to continue as long as a vestige of the fever remains.

## Unscreened Cisterns.

In spite of the agitation there has been on the subject some cisterns still remain unscreened and the police have received orders to spare no one who shows an indisposition to obey the law. Failure to screen caused Hart Newman, former president of the New Orleans baseball club, and a son of Isidor Newman, the millionaire banker, to spend a brief time in a cell Tuesday. Mr. Newman is the head of the company which owns Athletic park. Some one discovered that there were three unscreened cisterns on the grounds and made an affidavit against him. When the police appeared in his Carondelet street office Mr. Newman ordered them out and then barred the doors. The policemen disappeared and Mr. Newman went to police headquarters. When he reached there he was arrested and locked up. Later he was released by Inspector Whitaker. Mr. Newman was indignant at his arrest. He said he had made large contributions to the citizens' fund and had paid to screen a large number of cisterns that he did not own in his ward and had simply forgotten the cisterns at the park.

J. J. MOORE, President.

W. H. PORTER, Cashier.

CHAS. BUIDETTE, Asst. Cashier.

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Berea, Ky., July 27, 1905.

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*W. H. Porter*  
Cashier.

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Continuance of our Great Mid-Summer

**Clearing Sale**

To Sept. 1st.

The goods we offer at this sale are all new and up-to-date, bought less than a year ago, and you are sure to get the very best for the lowest possible cost prices. Everything in Clothing and Shoes must go, no matter what the loss.

## Bargains in Suits

\$15.00 Suits for \$11.00  
12.00 Suits for 9.00  
10.00 Suits for 7.50  
7.50 Suits for 5.00

## Bargains in Shoes

\$4.00 Shoes for \$3.25  
3.50 Shoes for 2.90  
3.00 Shoes for 2.40  
2.50 Shoes for 2.15  
2.00 Shoes for 1.65

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